114 Son of a distinguished Hellenist, whose early death was a loss to science and education, Mr. Lubor Niederle was born at Klatovy in 1865. At a very early age he became interested in anthropological studies. As this branch of /iii/ science was in no wise represented at the University of Prague, he went to study it at Munich and at Paris. After having visited the principal museums of the Occident, he went to Russia and from 1893 on he devoted himself particularly to Slavic ethnography, archaeology, and anthropology. He assisted in the foundation of a review entitled Le Peuple tchèque which began to appear in 1891, and which is at present directed by his eminent colleague Mr. Zíbrt. Mr. Niederle was one of the organizers of the Czechoslovakian ethnographical exposition which was held at Prague in 1895. I had the good fortune to visit this very interesting exposition, an account of which may be found in one of my books. (1)

1. Russes et Slaves (Volume III, p. 340-357, Librairie Hachette, 1896) On the Ethnographic Museum, see Chapter II of Prague.

The collections gathered together for this exposition became the foundation for an ethnographic museum of which Mr. Niederle was the first curator and which, after being temporarily sheltered in the home of a generous Maecenas, Count Sylva Tarouca, found /iv/ permanent asylum in a villa previously occupied by the Kinsky family.

In 1890, Mr. Niederle was named professor of ethnology and prehistory at the Czech University. No one was better qualified than he to occupy this chair.

In the year 1889 he began to publish certain anthropological essays in the Czech language. In 1894 he brought out in the same language a volume on Prehistoric Man, Especially in the Slavic Countries, which has been translated into Russian and into Polish. Then he undertook a vast work designed to replace Safarik's Slavic Antiquities and bearing the same title. Two volumes of this work were published between 1902 and 1910. In addition, Mr. Niederle devoted a considerable number of monographs to the Slovaks. Finally, he summarized his total research on the Slavic peoples in the volume which we are here presenting in translation. This volume is merely the expansion of an article which appearing a short while ago in the Czech Encyclopedia published at Prague by the Otto Publishing Company.

II.

161 Before the nineteenth century scarcely any serious attention was paid to statistics dealing with the Slavic peoples. In 1826, Šafařik

1: Niederle--3 E-5 1911 EL Slavic Peoples

•161 (1) in his History of the language and the literature of the Slavic peoples

1. See note on page iii.

attempted to take a census of the race. He arrived at a total of 55,270,000 persons. However, it was rather poorly documented on a number of questions. In Russia it confused the Ukrainians with the Great Russians, and estimated the Ruthenians, as they were then called, at only about three million. He scarcely hinted at the existence of the Bulgars. Here are the estimates which he gave:

Russians	32,000,000
Ukrainians	3,000,000
Bulgars	600,000
Serbs in Turkey	800,000
" in Hungary	350,000
Bosnians	350,000
Montenegrans	60,000
Slavonians	253,000
Dalmatians	380,000
Croats	730,000
Slovenes	800,000
Czechs	3,700,000
Poles	10,000,000
Sorbs of Lusatia	200,000

In his Slavic Ethnography published in 1842, he arrived at a total of 78 million.

In 1868 I presented,[2] in my work upon Cyril and Methodius and the Conversion of the Slavs to Christianity, the following figures, which I have on the research of Safarik and on that which the Russian historian Pypin had summarized in the first /vi/ edition of his History of the Slavic Literatures:

Great Russians	34,000,000
Ukrainians	12,000,000
Belorussians	4,000,000
Southern Slavs	11,400,000
(among whom are 5 million Bulgars)	
Czechoslovaks	8,000,000
Poles	10,000,000
Sorbs of Lusatia	150,000

Since that time I have had an occasion to return to this question in a work published in connection with a book by a Russian scholar, that of the late Budilovich on (1) The expansion of the Slavic Languages.

1. See le Monde slave (Second edition, Hachette, 1897).

2 [Louis Leger, Fr. translator of the original Czech ...]

1: Niederle--4 E-5 1911 Slavic Peoples E 16
Bulgars E 1
Serbs E 6

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I established the fact that a Russian geographer, Mr. Zarianko, had arrived at a total of 101,724,000 for the year 1891, while the statistics set forth by Mr. Schrader in his Atlas gave only 97 million.

In 1905 Mr. Niederle resumed the inquiry for an article intended for the Czech Encyclopedia and arrived at a total of 138,500,000 persons.

About the same time a Russian scholar, a distinguished student of the Slavs, professor in the University of Kiyev, Mr. Florinskii, studied for his part, the statistics of the Slavic peoples and made public /vii/ the results of his research in a volume published at Kiyev in 1907 under the title The Slavic Race. Here are his figures:

Great Russians	65,000,000
Ukrainians	31,000,000
Belorussians	7,000,000
Bulgars	5,400,000
Serbo-Croats	9,000,000
Czechs	6,641,000
Slovaks	2,600,000
Poles	20,000,000
Kashubs	355,000
Sorbs of Lusatia	150,000

on a round total figure of 148 million.

Mr. Florinskii estimates that, the annual excess of births over deaths being 1.7%, the race increases each year by 2,500,000 individuals. With this coefficient the increase should then present a grand total of 186 million for the year 1915, and of 200 million for the year 1920.

8. S. S.P. 101

Among the problems which Mr. Florinskii had to solve, one of the most delicate was that of Macedonian ethnography. The struggle, of which Macedonia has been the scene for more than a quarter of a century, between the Serbs and the Bulgars, has greatly embarrassed certain Russian publicists desirous of alienating neither of these contending parties.

In a map published in 1889, the Russian geographer Mr. Zarianko, in accordance with all the precedents, assigned Macedonia to the /viii/ Bulgars. Appalled by the protests of the Serbs, who were seeking in Macedonia compensation for the loss of Bosnia and Hercegovina, Mr. Zarianko in a later edition had the idea of giving to Macedonia a special coloring, meaning by that, as he said, a country whose nationality had not yet been studied. Since then the ethnographers have had the

S.P. T.R. 162 the region of the Caucasus, the gubernia of the Kuban numbers 90.6%, and that of Stavropal 92% Russians.

S.P. T.R. 161 Density of the Population. -- If we exclude Poland, where the density is the greatest (75 inhabitants per square kilometer), the Russian population is expecially concentrated in the Black Earth region (58 inhabitants) and in the Ukraine beyond the Dnepr. The center of the Empire numbers only 43; Byelorussia and the Baltic Provinces, from 26 to 25; New Russia, 24; the region of the Volga, 17; the Ural, 12; and the northern regions, 1 inhabitant per square kilometer.

In the Middle Ages, the center of Russia, otherwise referred to as the Muscovite region, exceeded all of the others in density of population; but this region experienced very little growth before the year 1861. At that time, the emancipation of the serfs created completely new conditions. In the north, the density of population has remained static during the last two centuries. On the contrary, the regions of the south underwent very rapid changes.

/32/ Until the period of Peter the Great, these regions were hardly populated at all because of the perpetual warfare. The gubernia of Smolensk suffered for a very long time from the wars between Russians and Poles. It was from the time of Peter the Great, and especially from that of Catherine, that the population increased rapidly. Thus it increased tenfold in the gubernias of Kazan and of Azov, while in the region of the Arctic Ocean or of the lakes, it only doubled or trebled. All of this is connected with the historical development and with the progress of colonization.

In accordance with the estimates of 1905, there were (1), 7.7 inhabitants per square verst in the entire Empire, in European Russia, 24.9; in Poland, 95.1; in Siberia, 0.6. The most densely inhabited section is the gubernia of Piotrkow in Poland (153 inhabitants), and the least thickly settled, the government of Yakutsk (0.1 per verst).

1. The verst equals 1.067 meters.

S.P. T.R. 162 Among the Russian-speaking inhabitants, Russia numbers 1.37% nobles and officials, 0.62% ecclesiastics, 0.39% bourgeois, 0.20% merchants; there are 7.38% city dwellers, 86.22% peasants, and 3.35% Cossacks. Among the Great Russians it is estimated that there are 70.35% who are farmers; among the Ukrainians 86.46%, and among

S.P. T.R. 162 0.04% divorced women.

S.P. T.R 162 795 In the matter of religion, here are the principal figures for the Russian Empire:

Orthodox	95.48%
Old Believers	2.59%
Catholics and Armenians	1.78%
Protestants	0.5 %
Jews	0.8 %
Mohammedans	0.01%

In Russia, the concepts of Russia and of Orthodoxy are practically identical (except for the area of Kholm /35/ and for Byelorussia). In Austria and in Hungary, the Russians are for the greater part uniates (that is to say, united to the Church of Rome while preserving their own liturgical language and the custom of the marriage of their priests); only about 8% belong to the Eastern Church.

In the Kingdom of Poland, there were enumerated in 1897 78.8% Catholics, 4.4% Protestants, 14% Jews, and only 6.57% Orthodox (4.2% according to the census of 1906).

In the western guberniyas of the Empire, Chubinskii numbered even in 1870, 290,000 Ukrainian Catholics (in the guberniyas of Lublin and Siedliszcze) and he declared that, although they belonged to the Roman Church, they called themselves Russians.

Recently, in the Russian district of Kholm, a certain number of individuals considered to be Orthodox, following the edict concerning religious liberty (17 April 1905), declared themselves to be Caltholics. Frantsev estimates at 300,000 the number of conversions during the last three years. Thus the number of Ukrainian Catholics has considerably increased. On the other hand, there are some Catholic Byelorussians in Kurland, in the guberniyas of Vitebsk, Pskov, Suwalki, and Grodno, and in western Galicia there are many localities where a portion of the population is Catholic though claiming Russian as their mother tongue. Professor Floriinsky /36/ recently estimated the number of Russian Catholics at a million and a half.

S.P. T.R. 161 Movement of the Population. --The annual marriage rate, which especially permits an appreciation of the vitality of the nation, is higher in Russia than anywhere else. It is 9 per 1,000; the number of births is about 48 per 1,000 (3.4 % of which are

S.P. T.R. 161

(illegitimate children). The death rate is 34 per 1,000. This is indeed a large number, but the number of births greatly surpasses it. The annual population increase is 1.5%, being about 2 million souls. The proportion is not the same in all the regions. Those in which the increase is the most considerable are New Russia, Belorussia, and the Ukraine. Those in which it is the least are the Baltic region and the earea about Moscow. In European Russia--excluding Finland, Poland, and the Caucasus--the annual increase has been figured at 1.41%. In 1900, it rose as high as 1.83%.

S.P. T.R. 166

Emigration and immigration are for Russia phenomena of no importance. What is much more important is the movement of the population within the Empire. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century a strong centrifugal movement towards the south and east was to be observed. Very large masses, especially from southern Russia, /37/ were moving constantly towards New Russia, the regions beyond the Volga, the southern Ural, Siberia, Turkestan, etc. The emigration of Great Russians towards the south is of special interest from the viewpoint of the Ukrainian problem.

S.P. T.R. 167

Emigration to overseas countries has been carried on mainly through German ports. It is particularly directed towards America. To the present it has been of very slight importance, if one considers the immense size of the nation. However, it has been increasing constantly. From 1893 to 1902, it was at the rate of 30,000 persons per year during the first five year period, and of 45,000 per year during the last five years; in 1903, it exceeded 72,000 persons. The greatest number of them migrated to North America (94.3% in 1903). The others went to Argentina (the Parana), to Africa (beginning in 1903) and to Canada.

S.P. T.R. 212

The education of the people is still only slightly developed. If one excludes Poland and Finland, there are to be found only about 22.9% literate (32.6% men and 13.7% women). In Poland, the proportion is 30.5% (34.2% for men, 26.8% for women). More than 30% are found in the Finnish gubernıyas and especially in those which have large cities, Esthonia (79%), Livonia (77.5%), Kurland (70.9%), St. Petersburg (55.1%), Moscow (40.2%), Kovno (41.9%), Warsaw (39.1%), Suwalki (37.4%), Yaroslavl' (36.2%), /38/ Plock (33.5%), the Black Sea guberniya (31.2%), Siedlec (30%), Piotrków (30.9%). In 24 gubernıyas the figure is less than 20% and even less than 15% in several others (those of Penza and of Pskov).

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Russia is separated from the Byelorussian area by a belt of intermediate dialects which /40/ runs across Opotchka and Velikye Luki in the gubernıya of Pskov, passes through the gubernıyas of Tver, Smolensk, and Chernigov; the southern portion of the gubernıya of Tver, practically all of the gubernıya of Smolensk, and the northern portion of the gubernıya of Chernigov, bounded by the line of Rzhev, Briansk, Novgorod Seversk, and Chernigov, are purely or primarily Belorussian.

At Novgorod Seversk is located the junction, the point of contact where the Great Russian and Belorussian dialects meet the Ukrainian.

The Ukrainians and the Belorussians are separated by a line which runs from the Narev through Proujany, Luninets, to the Pripet River, and then follows this stream, except in the Mozyr area inhabited by the Belorussians, to the junction point which we just mentioned.

It is rather difficult to determine with precision the boundary between the Ukraine and Great Russia. It runs, roughly speaking, from Krolovets, crossing the southwestern portions of the gubernıyas of Chernigov and Kursk in the direction of the city of Soudja; passing through Oboian and Stary-Oskol, it goes towards Korotoyak on the Don, runs along the Don, and then turns towards the Donets. The northern portion of the territory of the Don is inhabited by Great Russians, the southern portion is mixed. In the eastern part of the gubernıya of Khar'kov there is a Great Russian island.

The Caucasus region is extremely variegated; the /41/ Great Russians occupy the territory of the Cossacks of the Terek and the basin of the Volga; they also colonized the greater part of Siberia where other nationalities may also be found. Besides, Great Russian colonies are scattered throughout the Ukraine; in turn, colonies of Ukrainians are to be found in the gubernıyas of Saratov, Samara, Astrakhan, Vologda and beyond the Ural.

The Great Russians are advancing particularly in the direction of Khar'kov. This city belonged to the Ukrainians at the beginning of the nineteenth century; today it numbers 58% Great Russians and 25% Ukrainians.

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S 7.--It is extremely difficult to estimate the strength of the three groups, considering the manner in which the censuses have previously been made in the Russian Empire. According to the census of 1897, 55,667,469 inhabitants stated that they spoke Great Russian (but in what geographic areas?), 5,885,547 Belorussian, and 22,380,551

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Ukrainian. If we take into account the annual increase of 1.5% during the four following years, we will then obtain the following figures for the close of the year 1900:

Great Russians	(approx.)	59,000,000
Belorussians	(approx.)	6,200,000
Ukrainians	(approx.)	23,700,000

To the latter, one must add almost all the Russians /42/ of Austria-Hungary, that is 3,805,023 (leaving out the 40,000 Jews who state that they are Ukrainians), and 500,000 who live in foreign countries. We will then have for the close of the year 1900 a total of 28 million. But the Ukrainian statisticians declare that this figure is too low and estimate that it should be much larger. Thus, very recently, for the year 1905, Mr. Nechuj-Levitskyj figures--for the entire world--37,206,000 Ukrainians, 31,174,000 of whom are in European Russia. We cannot accept these figures, but will admit of a total of 30 million.

Gnatiuk, at the end of the last century, estimated 30 million; Hrushevskyj, in 1906, 34 million; Karsky, for 1903, conceded about 8 and a half million Belorussians.

S 8.--The dialectal and ethnographic differentiation is not confined to these three principal groups. Within each of them there are to be found smaller groups which bear historic names or popular nicknames.

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These differences appear especially among the Ukrainians, where not only do the philologists find new dialects, but where history and the people themselves mark out a whole series of names, where certain peoples (as for example the Gorals of the Carpathians) have so unusual a physiognomy that one asks oneself if they do not have a peculiar origin, perhaps non-Slavic.

Chubinskii, in his extremely valuable collection /43/ of ethnography, recognizes three types among the Ukrainians of southern Russia: the Polesian, the Ukrainian, the Podolo-Galician.

The first, that of the Poliechouks (Polexiani of the ancient chronicles), inhabitants of the Polesie (1), in the southern portion of the

1. Polesie, the region which skirts the forest. Tr.

districts of Kiyev, of Radomysl, in the Volhynia from the northeast to the river Goryn', in a portion of the gubernıyas of Siedlec and of Grodno which make up the Podlasie.

S.P. T.R. 101 197 Galicians, L'vovians and others, derived from the name of the locality which they inhabit. The principal element are the Gorals (mountaineers, from the word gora, mountain) of the Carpathians, who are also called Verkhovintsi (from verkh, summit). Four principal tribes are distinguished among these Russians: in the west, the Lemki, on the two slopes of the Beskid mountains, especially in the districts of Sandets, Jaslo Jaslo and Sanok; the Boiki, neighbors of the former, to the west of the San; the Tukholtsi, farther to the south, from the district of Sambor to the district of Stanislavov; and still further in the mountains, in the district of Kolomyja, of Stanislavov, in Bukovina, and in the Hungarian county of Marmaros, the Hutsuli (Huculi) are met with, who call themselves Christians, Rusniaks, or Russian people.

S.P. T.R. R. 101 197 Among the Russian population of the Bukovina, three types may be distinguished: the Podolians or Polianes, the Hutsuli and the Lipovani. The latter are religious heretics who left Russia in the eighteenth century.

S.P. T.R. R. [144] The Hutsuli are a very peculiar and interesting tribe, an enigma of Slavic ethnology. /46/ They have given rise to all sorts of hypotheses. Ivan Vagilevitch links them with the Turkish Ouzes, Koshkov to the Thracians or to the Scythians; more recently Volkov looked for their origins in the Caucasus. Some accept a strong intrusion of foreign elements into the primitive Slavic element, while others consider them to be Slavs of pure blood. They are remarkable for their fine stature, for the antiquity and the richness of their customs, for their artistic sense, for their picturesque costume, but also for their lack of intellectual culture which places them in the lowest rank among the Slavs. It is estimated that 93% of them are still illiterate. The name Hutsuli is probably of Rumanian origin (goc, plus the Rumanian article ul). The names Boiki and Lemki are surnames given by their neighbors because of their use of the words lem and boi. Vagilevitch has seen in the Lemki--without good reason, however,--the remains of vanished Celts. In 1890 Shukhevych estimated their number at 60,000. (1)

S.P. T.R. R. [212]

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1. A. Sobolevsky found the names Hutsuli and Boiki again in the Gulatsi and the Butsi of the guberniya of Kiyev (district of Tcherkassk). And he used this connection to support his theory on the arrival of Carpathian Russians at Kiyev after the Tatar invasion.

1: Niederle--50 E-5 1911 E/C Slavic Peoples F/C
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5,820 Poles; they reported 26,795 of them in 1900, and at the latest elections for the Parliament of Berlin, the Polish candidate Chocszewski obtained 27,000 votes.

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Outside of Europe, Poles have gone especially to the United States (particularly to Chicago, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Detroit, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New York) and also to South America, particularly to Brazil (States of Parana, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande DoSul, Sao Paulo), to Paraguay and to Argentina. In Brazil there are more than eighty colonies (80,000 souls). Parana is already called "New Poland."

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S 13. Statistics.--Just as it is impossible to define exactly the frontiers of the Polish nation, so the number of Poles cannot be determined with complete accuracy. Figures issued by national authorities differ considerably.

For the Kingdom of Poland itself Jean Bloch guesses at a population of a million and a quarter in the fourteenth century. For Bathory's century (16th) he estimates 3,058,000 Poles.

In 1882, Sulimierskii figured 12 million. E. Czynski in 1887, and A. Fircks in 1893 estimated 13 million. L. Straszewicz in 1900 figured from 18 to 19 million and in 1902 V. Czerkawski gave 21,111,347. But I do not consider his statistics as absolutely accurate and here are my estimates.

In the Russian Empire there were according to the census of 1897, 7,931,307 Poles, which is 8.3% of the total population. If we add to this figure the annual increase which, according to Kowalewski, is in the neighborhood of 1.5% per year, which would be 118,970 persons, we obtain for the end of the year 1900:

For the Russian Empire (with Asia), about	8,400,000
For Austria	4,259,150
For Germany (including the Mazuri and the Kashub)	3,450,200 (1)
For the rest of Europe (according to Czerkawski), about	55,000
For America (according to Czerkawski)	1,500,000
	17,664,350 (2)

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1. This number is approximate. The census of 1900 gave the following: 3,086,489 Poles, 142,069 Mazuri, 100,213 Kashub, or a total of 3,328,751. But it is necessary to add to this figure at least two-thirds of those who declare themselves to be bilingual (German and Polish, Mazuri or Kashub), which would be 121,450 out of 182,184.

2. Polish statistics of Czynski, of which the last edition appeared at the same time as the study of Mr. Niederle, gives a total of 20 million. Mr. Niederle accepts this figure.

The estimates of the number of Poles in America are extremely uncertain. Siemiradski and Valjavac figure more than a million and a half in North America and in 1900 the review Praca Polska ("Polish Labor") of Milwaukee estimated the number of Poles in America at three million. German statistics, on the other hand, /78/ have been unfair to the Poles. Thus, Ramult, in 1899 counted the Kashub in each locality and arrived at a total of 200,000 (the same as Tetzner). But, the official statistics of 1900 recognize only 100,000 of them. On the other hand, how many Polish-Slovaks should we estimate there? Karlowicz estimates them at 120,000; Czambel figures them at only 40,000. On the other hand, if we deduct, as it is proper to do, the Galician Jews who state that their language is Polish, but who are not Poles (there are estimated to be 621,636 in Galicia), we arrive at a total of 17 and one-half million, which today appears to be the most likely figure. If one follows Mr. Czynski, this figure may be increased to 20 million.

It is very difficult to make out statistics for the Polish nation, from other points of view, because it is divided among three states whose statistics are not always arranged on the basis of nationalities.

This observation applies especially to Russia where the largest segment of Poles is to be found--almost half of them. We have already made some comments upon this matter in the chapter devoted to Russia.[1] The most important figure is the coefficient of the annual population growth, 1.5%. In Germany, in the Polish territory, we find 1.4%. But what has diminished the rate of growth is on the one hand emigration and on the other hand denationalization.

With reference to the Poles of Galicia, /79/ we have more

[1] [Cf. Section on statistics pp 22-29, E16 Slavic Peoples 1: Niederle, category 116 — Analyst]

S.P. P. 161 accessible date. The population increase for the entire province of Galicia between 1890 and 1900 was 16.7%. Of this number, according to Austrian statistics, the Poles furnished 14.52%, which would be an annual growth of 1.45%. (In this figure 15% Jews are included). The Russians contributed only 8.71%. In comparing these figures with previous ones we note the steady progress of the Poles. In 1851, 11.45% were estemated already in Cisleithania; in 1880, 14.86%; in 1890, 15.84%; in 1900, 16.59%. In Galicia, where the Poles are the masters of the country, their numbers increased by 14% in fifty years.

S.P. P. 162 In the matter of longevity, the rate is the same among the Poles as among the Galician Russians. The number of young people is above the average (30.4% being less than twenty years of age); the number of old people is very low; only 12% have passed fifty years of age.

The number of married persons is 32.3%. Among the Poles of Russia there have been enumerated 60.6% of unmarried men and 55.9% of unmarried women, 37% men and 36.3 % women married, 2.24% widowers and 7.64% widows, 0.05% men divorced, and 0.08% women divorced.

In the matter of the proportion of sexes, there are among the Poles of Galicia 1,049 women for every 1,000 men; in Russian Poland, the proportion is inverted, only 989 women. But it is evident that all of the soldiers were enumerated. /80/ The relationship of the two sexes, moreover, is a balanced one, save in the government of Lomza, where only 925 women were found for each 1,000 men.

S.P. P. 795 162 In the matter of religion, Catholicism is the characteristic religion of the Poles, as Orthodoxy is that of the Russians. There are no more Orthodox Poles, one might say, since the religious toleration was proclaimed in 1905. Old statistics, for example those of Lebedkine about 1860, stated that according to official documents there were 40,000 Orthodox Poles (uniates). There are also very few Poles who belong to the Evangelical church. They are to be found especially in Silesia and in the northern part of Prussia. On the other hand, the Mazuri of Prussia belong to the Evangelical church (96% in 1906), and this circumstance explains to us why they allow themselves to be easily Germanized. The Catholicism of the Poles is one of their strongest weapons against Germanization. In Austria only 83.14% Catholics

1: Niederle--58 E-5 1911 F Slavic Peoples F
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S.P. P. 101 Lyczacy, Kociewiacy, Borowiace, Krajniacy, and, on Lake Lebo, those of Kabaci, Lesacy, Belocy. But the most curious is that of Slowiency which /89/ evidently goes back to ancient times and which is found as early as 1586.

S.P. P. 161 The Kashubs are few in number. According to the official statistics of 1900 there were 100,213 of them.

According to earlier statistics of Ramult, there were 174,831 in their own territory, with a total of 200,000 in Europe and 130,000 in America (the United States, Canada, Brazil). As for religion, the majority are Catholics. Only 6% of the Slowiency are considered to be Protestant. S.P. P. 162

000 Although the Kashubs are very few in number, there is no reason to despair of their prospects, for, on the one hand they live in an isolated region near the sea, and on the other hand they are constantly in close contact with the Polish element, who assist them in maintaining their position.

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/90/ /There is no page numbered 90./

/91/ IV

THE SORBS OF LUSATIA

S.P. 101 S 16. Historical Introduction.--Of the powerful nation of Slavs who lived for centuries on the middle and lower Elbe, there now exist only an insignificant remnant, composed of the Slavs of the two Lusatias; it is the Slavic group which is the closest to the Czechs from the geographic and linguistic viewpoint.

In former times the Polabian Slavs (or those of the Elbe /Laba/) were settled in the basins of the Oder, of the Saale, and of the Elbe. We are able, with some reservations, however, to follow their trail as far as the first century of the Christian era. But those who accept the Slavic character of the cinerary tombs in Lusatia and Silesia, are able to go back at least as far as 1000 B.C. This is merely a matter of an archeological hypothesis; but it appears much more accurate to attribute the type of tombs found between the Vistula and the Elbe to the Slavs rather than to the Germans. S.P. [172]

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177 there; about 1700 they were in great measure Germanized; the last Slav group was that of the Dravani (Drawaina) in the district of Luchow which even today is called Wendland, country of the Wends.

1718 The Slavic language disappeared between 1750 and 1766. It was in 1751 that mass was celebrated in Slavic for the last time.[1]

161 In the years 1890-1900 the newspapers reported, according to A. Parczewski, that the census /94/ of 1890 had found 570 Slavs-Wends still in this region. But it was an error. The official census had indeed found in the Luchow area 570 Wends, but they spoke only German.

197 The Slavic tongue in this region has been dead for more than a century, as Mr. Muka reported without hesitation.[1] He was sent out as an investigator by the Academy of Sciences of Cracow.

000 However, the Slavic character is still found in great measure in the type and in the manner of life of the inhabitants of the Wendland.

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175 Originally the Sorbs of this region[2] occupied in a compact mass all of the country situated between the Saale, the Verra*, the Fulda, the upper Havel, and the Spree. They extended as far as Frankfort on the Oder, on the Lower Bobra, the Hvizda (Queis). The group included the so-called Sorbs between the Saale and the Elbe (1) then the Lusatians on the middle Saale, and the Milczani on the upper Elster, the upper Spree and the Neisse. From the eleventh century on, the Germans began to penetrate into these regions; but they only came there in large numbers beginning with the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. At this period the Sorb national group began to diminish to the west of the Elbe; it finally succumbed as a result of the Thirty Years War. The situation was better in /95/ Upper and Lower Lusatia, united under the Bohemian crown. Unfortunately, in 1635 the Treaty of Prague ceded the territory to the House of Saxony. The Sorbian national group commenced to decline, especially in Lower Lusatia. Its decadence was not arrested until the nineteenth century by the literary renaissance which restored some energy to this small people.

1. These Sorbs are designated in Latin texts of the Middle Ages by the name Sorabes. (Translator)

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Thanks to the efforts of a few patriots, the national conscience

2[Wendland -- Analyst] 1[Among the Polabian Slavs - Analyst]

was reawakened, literature revived, the Slavic tongue was introduced into the primary schools and the Germans of Saxony granted to their Sorbian fellow-citizens a tolerable modus vivendi. How long will this state of affairs endure? It is difficult to foretell.

Germanization is making great progress especially in Lower Lusatia, subjected to Prussians.

§ 17. Boundary of the National Group.---In 1886 Muka established on his ethnographic map, the best which exists up until the present, this boundary by a line which began to the south of Lubja (Lobau), passed between Rychbach (Reichenbach) and Wosporg (Weissenbach*), ran to Nizka (Niesky*), Reczice* (Rietschen*), went toward Muzakow* (Muskau*) on the Neisse, then following the Neisse reached Barsc (Forst), ran to Gresna* (Griessen*), to Barklawa* (Baerenklau*), to the west of Gubna (Guben*). The line then went straight to the west by Luboraz* (Lieberose*), Mochow*, Waldow*, Bocklin* (Burglehne*) then toward the south through Lubnjow* (Lubbenau*), /96/ through Wotrowce* (Bischofs (Bischofsdof*), Kalama* (Kalan*), Rudna* (Reuden*) and Bukowina; then towards the southwest the boundary ran around Komorow* (Senftenber*), Rolana* (Ruhland*) on the Elster, went through Nadzicow* towards Kamence*, Elstra*, Biskupci* (Bischofswerda*), where it turned sharply to the east towards Velecin* (Wilthen*) on the Lubia*. Such was the outer boundary of the region in which the majority of the people spoke Sorbian; there was in this region an absolutely Sorbian territory in the neighborhood of Chotebuz* (Cottbus*) and of Grodk*. There were also numerous German islands.

On the map drawn up in 1902 by A. Czerny, the territory had diminished and the Germans had gained ground. Today the northern part of Lower Lusatia is separated from the southern part only by a straight line between Grodk* and Chotebuz* on the two banks of the Spree. However, Tetzner in his book wrongly indicates Lower Lusatia as forming only an island.

§ 18. Statistics.--The figures in effect confirm that the number of Lusatians is diminishing. At about 1880-1884, Muka, travelling from village to village, had set the total number of Sorbs at 175,966. He counted 72,000 in Lower Lusatia and 103,000 in Upper Lusatia. The official statistics for 1900 numbered only 93,032 Sorbs, speaking only Sorbian. If one adds about 23,000 bilinguals speaking both Sorbian and

●161 German, one arrives at the figure of 116,810 individuals, and, if this figure is corrected according to the estimates of Parczewski, of Swjela*, and of Muka, about 156,000 persons are obtained, a lamentable total for a people surrounded and penetrated from all sides by the German [177] flood. What favors Germanization is the extent to which the Sorbs are economically dependent upon the Germans: the military service, preaching in German, the absence of an intellectual class, their complete isolation. The Sorbs who resist most energetically are those of Upper Lusatia, whose intellectual center is at Bautzen (Budysin). In Saxony, of 297 communes called Wends (1), according to the census of 1900, there are in all 225 with a Slav majority, and only 7 entirely Slav.

1. The Sorbs of Lusatia are called Wends in German.

167 We have no other data on the Lusatians or on their emigration. It appears that there are colonies in America (especially in Texas--Serbin (a town), which recalls the name of the nation, Giddingswenden (probably the town of Giddings), West (perhaps the town of West Point) Yewa (not located), Warda (a town), Burleson (a county) whose inhabitants left Europe towards the middle of the last century, and who still preserve the national tradition. There are also some in Australia (at Angerspark, at Adelaide near Melbourne). They are of more recent origin.

715 The great majority of the Sorbs are Lutherans; there are 15,000
162 Catholics, who live for the most part in the neighborhood of Budysin (Bautzen).

197 /98/ S 19. Differentiation.--Even though they are only a small
182 nation, the Sorbs are not unified from the linguistic point of view. The difference between the idioms of Upper and Lower Lusatia is so great that the common people have great difficulty in understanding one another and many linguists have recognized two distinct languages. There are in fact two literary languages founded upon the two dialects which are farthest apart (that of Kottbus and that of Bautzen) and two literatures. This duality creates a grave danger, the much more so as the two fractions are divided from a political viewpoint. Kottbus belongs to Prussia and Bautzen to Saxony. Aside from the language, the
101 two Lusatian groups differ from many viewpoints in matters of domestic
182 life and costume. According to Muka, the boundary between the two

S.P. C. 101

Zamky, then touches Galanta, Bratislava, and returns to Devinska Nova Ves. (2)

2. As we have done previously, we have omitted here a certain number of localities which the reader would not find on the general maps.

In the interior of the Slovak country there are German islands in the counties of Nitra and of Turocz*, Bars*, Gemer*, and Spis (near Kezmarck and Gelnica). There are also Russian islands, Polish islands, and Magyar islands--especially between Vrable and Nitra on the north and at Abauj to the west of Kosice.

/116/ On the other hand, there are numerous Slovak islands in central and South Hungary, particularly in the counties of Esztergom (Gran) and of Budapest. These island--notably those of Kerepes* and of Pilis--are the remains of the former Slovak population. They are to be found further to the south in the counties of Bekes, of Backa (Hung: Bacska), and of Torontal*. The islands of Keresztur* and of Kocava* have been claimed by the Russian Gnatiuk for his nationality. But the Czech philologists (Pastrnek, Polivka), the Russian Sobolevskii and the Slovak Czambel have demonstrated that their inhabitants were originally from the counties of Zemplen and Sarys*.

In Slavonia, Stara Pazova is a Slovak colony; likewise in Srem (Hung: Szerem) there are Slovak colonies at Ilok, Sid and Zemun. In the Croat county of Virovitica, Punitovici* is in great part inhabited by Czechs and Slovaks.

An Evangelical Slovak colony has lately been established in Bulgaria, at Mitropolie, near Plevna.

Moreover, the largest Slovak city is Budapest where 25,000 have officially been counted, though there may actually be twice as many. There are 50,000 of them at Vienna. In recent times they have in great numbers emigrated to North America.

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S 23. Statistics.--The official censuses /117/ in the German sections of Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Vienna--as for the Slovaks in Hungary--have generally been conducted to the detriment of the Czech nationals. Generally an unfair pressure is exerted upon the

S.P. C. 161

minor government employees to force them to declare their customary language to be German rather than Czech. Thus, if one wants to know the real size of the nation one always needs to rectify the official figures. In 1900 the Austrian statistics enumerated 5,955,397 Czechs (of whom 3,930,093 were in Bohemia, 1,727,270 in Moravia, 146,265 in Silesia, 132,968 in Lower Austria, including Vienna with 102,712. But M. A. Stepanek estimates the number of Czechs and Slovaks in this city at 385,000).

In 1890, the official census enumerated in Vienna 5.3% Czechs, and in 1900, 6.9%.

We may then figure as follows:

Official statistics of 1900	5,955,397
In the German Empire (approximate number)	115,000
Slovaks in Hungary	2,019,641
Czechs in Hungary	50,000
Czechs and Slovaks in America (a guess)	800,000
In Russia	55,000
In the rest of Europe	20,000
	9,015,038

On the basis of probable estimates, the number of Czechs may be increased by 200,000 or 300,000 for Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, and for Vienna, by 200,000 to 300,000; the number of Slovaks in Hungary by 150,000 or 200,000; but, on the other hand, one must deduct the Poles and Russians counted in the census as Slovaks. It may be estimated that there are several hundred thousand more in America, say about a million total for the Czechs and Slovaks combined. Thus, we obtain for the two groups a total of 10 million to 9,500,000 (even when deducting 100,000 Poles and Russians wrongly considered as Slovaks), say for the Czechs seven million and for the Slovaks of Hungary many more than two million (about 2,600,000). I should add that the Czechs in their area, --with the exceptions which I have noted--are generally of pure race and that, on the contrary, the Slovaks frequently have a Magyar admixture. The most Slovak county is that of Orava (97%), then that of Trecin (92.7%), that of Liptov (92.5%), and that of Zvolen (89.3%).

S.P. C. [144]

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Among the Czechs of Transleithania are found 1,056 women for each 1,000 men. We have no reliable data for the Slovaks. But,

S.P. C. 167 of immigration of Germans among the Czechs is practically insignificant. On the contrary, in these ten last years 70,000 to 90,000 Slavs have left Bohemia. Formerly it was above all emigration to America which S.P. C. 167 161 weakened the Czechs. Today this movement has slowed down, but it is rather considerable among the Slovaks and it suffices to explain to us the very minor increase of the population group which in 1851 constituted 13% of the total population of Transleithania, in 1886, 12%, in 1890, 11%, and in 1900 only 10.5%. In these last thirty years, according to Stodola, there have emigrated from the 12 Slovak counties 307,000 persons--especially into America. Now, from 1850 to 1900, the total increase of the Magyars was 80%; these figures include, it is true, 25% other nationalities more or less Magyarized, which would make 1.6% a year; the increase /122/ of Slovaks has been only 0.66% a year.

S.P. C. 212 From the point of view of popular education and the restricted number of illiterates, the Czech national group holds the first rank among the Slav peoples. The Czechs are even superior to the Germans of Austria; for, according to the official statistics, there are in Bohemia 93.77% who know how to read and write, 91.84% among the Germans, 68.53% among the Slovenes, 47.52% among the Poles, and 21.87% among the Russians and Ruthenians.

In Hungary, in the purely Slovak counties, the number of illiterates is 32%; in the counties of the center where there are mixtures of Magyars and Russians, it is 42%.

S.P. C. 162 In the matter of professions, 43.1% of the Czechs devote themselves to agriculture, 36.5% to industry, 9.3% to commerce and the transportation business, 11.1% to public services. From the industrial viewpoint, only the Germans surpass the Czechs by two percentage points (38.5%); from the point of view of agriculture, the Czechs come after the Poles (65%), the Slovenes (75%), the Serbo-Croats 89%, and the Russians of Galicia (63%).

S.P. C. 715 162 In the matter of religion, the Czechs are for the most part Catholics (96.15%). It is figured that there are 2.4% Protestants. Among the Slovaks of Hungary the proportions are no longer the same There are figured to be 70.2% /123/ Catholics, 5% uniates, 23% Protestants of the Augsburg confession.

S.P. C. 543 162 In Bohemia 50,000 Jews declared themselves to be Czechs, and in Moravia 6,792; 40,521 in Bohemia and 34,261 in Moravia declared that they were Germans. Hungary actually possesses one-tenth of the Jews of the entire world, and they are increasing more rapidly than the other national groups (14.8%). Almost all of them claim that they are Magyars.

S.P. C. 177 668 In studying the history and the ethnography of the Czecho-Slovaks, one sees that the Czechs began by losing much more territory than they gained. But this unfortunate situation has ceased; the national consciousness has developed; the spirit of an entire people has set up a solid barrier against the Germanic invasion. Certain losses are still inevitable, but they can be retrieved. The most threatened section is made up of the frontier of northern Moravia where the Germans today are concentrating their strength. They wish to unite their compact masses with the islands of Lanskroun, Zabreh, Olomouc and to cut Bohemia from Moravia. It is here that the Czech nation should especially think of acting and defending itself.

S.P. C. 161 Moreover, the increase of the Czechs with respect to that of the Germans is good. During the last ten years the Czechs have increased by 8.49% and the Germans only by 1.96%.

/124/ In the German region the Czechs have increased by 0.1% and in the Czech region the Germans gave decreased by 0.5%. The least favored region from a Czech viewpoint is that of Moravska Ostrava (Mochrisch Ostrau), where the Czechs are greatly decreasing.

000 It is important to reinforce the Czech element upon the frontier, to raise Czech capital in opposition to German money, to set up Czech schools as opposed to German schools, and, in order to stand against all assaults, to strengthen the national consciousness. It is necessary to build up the Czech element from an economic and physical viewpoint, to improve the general well-being, to increase the means of exchanging ideas.

In brief, the progress of the Germans upon the frontier has been so insignificant for the past century, that it will still be hundreds of years before it becomes a cause of concern.

What is much more serious is that the Czech areas are losing

S.P. C. 146 161

What is much more serious is that the Czech areas are losing population to the profit of the German sections. (In Moravia it is completely the contrary). In 1890 33.46% of the Czechs in Bohemia were living in German areas; in 1900 there were already 34.61% of them. During this ten year period the birth rate in the German sections was 8.1% for the Germans, and only 4.8% among the Czechs of the Czech sections. These phenomena are explained by the importance of German industry which attracts the Czechs into the German areas.

S.P. C. 148 177

Already the Germans--at least /125/ the sensible ones--recognize that it is impossible to Germanize the Czechs. The chauvinists alone still dared to hope for it, especially those who consider Bohemia as a lock which one can burst asunder in order to open to the German race an access to the Adriatic. But they are fooling themselves, as are those who believe that the Poles of the Kindom of Prussia can be denationalized.

S.P. C. 101

The situation of the Slovaks in Hungary is not nearly so good; they are deprived of all political rights and, following the example of what is happening in Prussia, they are being threatened with expropriation. Nevertheless, they continue to stand against the Magyars within their ancient boundaries, they give way only very slightly within these boundaries, and, were it not for the Magyarization which is being energetically imposed upon the nation, especially upon the upper classes, and for a rather considerable emigration, the people would be able to hold their own, all the more since they are constantly assimilating Polish and Russian elements in the north and east of their territory.

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When in 1900 I drew up my ethnographic map for the Slovaks, the Russians protested against the figures which the statistics showed to their detriment. It has been demonstrated that the progress of the Slovaks had not been as rapid as I had thought, but it exists nevertheless. All of eastern Slovakia is nothing but Russia which has been Slovakized, and this assimilation is continuing.

S.P. C. 178 [144]

/126/ S 24. Differentiation.--The primitive differentiation of the tribes has left no important trace among the Czechs. All of the shades of difference have been leveled off by time and those which relate to the physical aspects, to the languages, to costume in these latter days, have almost entirely disappeared.

S.P. Sl. 101 162 particularly to the north and to the east, numerous German islands; we have already mentioned the German group at Kocevje (Gottschee), which includes a considerable number of localities.

S.P. Sl. 162 177 Furthermore, the northern frontier, and also that which touches Hungary, are gravely threatened. In Carinthia and in Styria the Germans have taken over the official functions and the schools, and; thanks to their efforts, the number of Slovenes is diminishing considerably In Carinthia 101,050 Slovenes were reported in 1890; in 1900 the figure was reduced to 90,495 and it is to be feared that the coming generation will be completely Germanized. In Styria, in 1850, 643,194 Germans were enumerated as compared with 363,750 Slovenes; in 1900 there were 902,343 Germans against 409,521 Slovenes. Thus in a half-century the number of Germans had increased by 40.5% and that of the Slovenes only 12.5%. These figures, as we shall explain farther along, are not completely reliable. However, it is impossible to deny a serious decrease in the number of Slovenes in all the areas in which they live. Refer above in Section 23 to the table of the birth rate of Slav peoples[1] which shows 6.1% for the Slovenes in 1880, 5.23% in 1890, and only 4.65% for the year 1900.

The most threatened frontier is that of /142/ Carinthia and Styria between Arvez* and Radgona (German; Radkersburg) where the Slovenes are withdrawing constantly on the south side and are maintaining themselves only in the mountains. In Hungary they are being rapidly Magyarized, notably in the county of Zelezna (Vas). Furthermore, even in Carnolia, they are increasing very slightly, as will be indicated later.

S.P. Sl. 161 S 27. Statistics.--Along with the Sorbs of Lusatia, the Slovenes constitute the smallest Slavic people and also the most threatened one. They are strangled between the Germans, the Italians, and the Magyars, furthermore, their birth rate is almost insignificant.

In Austria the following figures were counted:

In 1880	1,140,504
In 1890	1,176,672
In 1900	1,192,780

In Hungary, in 1890, there were counted 94,992 (including

[1] [cf. E16 Slavic Peoples, 1: Niederle, category IIC, pp. 75-76, foot note 1 — Analyst]

S.P. 51. 181 20,987 for Croatia and Slavonia). In 1900 the statistics omitted them. Between 1890 and 1900 the total increase for all of Austria was 9.4% while that for the Slovenes was only 1.37%.

The following is the general total of Slovenes for the year 1900:

In Austria	1,199,786
In Italy	35,000
In Hungary and Croatia	102,000
In America	100,000
Other countries	20,000
	1,456,786

/143/ Trsteniak, who lowers the total for Hungary, numbered them at 1,416,580; Klima, at 1,444,364. The figures which we give probably require some corrections for Cisleithania.

Thus, in Carinthia, the specialists count 40,000 more of them than the official statistics. For Trieste and the surrounding area the statistics for 1900 give only 16% Slovenes against 77% Italians. But, at the time of the 1907 elections the Slovene candidates received more votes than the Italians. One of them was even elected. We may venture then to estimate the number of Slovenes at a million and a half.

S.P. 51. 182 Even though they may be few in number, the Slovenes do not have to fear the loss of their nationality, for they have an entire province to themselves, Carniola; this was sufficient to enable them to succeed in reinforcing their sense of nationality and to develop a public educational system. Their political situation is very important for the Slav race; it is they who prevent the Germans from linking the Adriatic with the North Sea. (1)

1. I have already expressed these ideas in 1868 in an article published by La Revue moderne and reprinted in my volume Le Monde slave (2d ed., p. 43, Hachetter, 1897) Translator.

S.P. 51. 212 In the matter of education, the Slovenes in Austria are ahead of the Poles, the Russians, the Serbo-Croats. They have only 23.9% S.P. 51. 162 illiterates. The ratio of the two sexes is 1,032 women for each 1,000 men (1,098 in Carniolia). From the point of view of age it is figured /144/ that they have only 45.8% below twenty years of age; but in contrast 18.9% are above fifty years of age; the proportion of married persons is 32.2, which is below normal.

000 In the matter of thebirth rate, during these latter years it has

000 give, for example, for the year 1905, a total of 35,000.

S.P. Sc. 167

The number of Serb emigrants is not so large. They settle especially in the cities of North America. There have also been, for the past thirty years, colonists in New Zealand and in the Auckland Islands.

S.P. Cr. Sl. 161 162

It is very difficult to determine the boundary between the Serbs and the Croats. In Hungary, as we have already said, it begins at Stara, on the Drava. But the official statistics of Croatia and Slavonia do not distinguish between Serbs and Croats. It is the same in Cisleithania and we do not have the required information. One may, to a certain degree, take advantage of the statistics showing religious adherence and of the new map of Dr. Vasa Ruvarac. But this map gives only the division by districts and besides, as we /163/ have previously mentioned, religion itself is not an absolute indication.

S.P. Sc. 161

S 31. Statistics.---It is very difficult, if not impossible, to give statistics about the Croats and Serbs, either all together, or taken separately. For the Turkish area we have no certain census and we are reduced to the guesses of individual Serbs or Bulgars, who, pursuing the tendencies which statisticians adopt, differ from one another to an unusual degree. (1) For Istria, the seacoast, Dalmatia,

1. In 1889, the Serb S. Gropcevic figured that in Old Serbia and in Macedonia there were 2,048,000 Serbs and 57,600 Bulgars. In 1900, the Bulgar Kancov figured 700 Serbs and 1,180,000 Bulgars.

Bosnia and Hercegovina, we do not have a distinction made between Serbs and Croats. Such distinction is found only in the Hungarian statistics. On the other hand, as will be seen further on, we assign to the Bulgars the population of Macedonia, properly speaking, south of Sofia. The following gives the approximate numbers of Serbs and of Croats in 1900:

Austria	711,382
Croatia and Slavonia	2,101,580
Hungary, approx.	700,000
Rieka (Fiume)	13,929
Bosnia-Hercegovinia (according to the census of 1905), approx. /164/	1,650,000
Montenegro, approx.	350,000

1: Niederle--103 E-5 1911 EK Slavic Peoples EK
EE 66 EE 6 Croats EE 4
S.P. or. Sb. 161

Kingdom of Serbia	2,298,551
Old Serbia and Macedonia, approx.	300,000
Vilayet of Skadar (Scutari) and Albania, approx.	100,000
Italy	5,000
Russia	3,000
America and other countries	300,000
Total	8,533,442

We should add one detail. In Hungary, the official statistics enumerated, in 1900, 2,730,749 Serbo-Croats; but the Sokci, Bunievci and Krasovani (1) Catholics were counted separately. They were

1. These names will be explained further on.

carried with other nationalities under the heading: various languages. We can, with the Serbian almanac of the Matica of Novi Sad for 1903, figure on 108,267 of them and add this number to the Serbo-Croats. Professor Cintula* arrived at a similar evaluation (between 105,000 and 110,000).

In Bosnia and Hercegovina, an official census was held in 1895, in Montenegro, at the end of the year 1896; by taking into account the annual increase, one may arrive at approximate results. I have been unable to secure official results for Montenegro. I have written several times, but my letters have remained without reply.

For Old Serbia and Macedonia, it is now impossible /165/ to give an exact total. I have accepted that of 300,000, basing this upon the latest information which we have upon the Serbs (including the Mohammedan Serbs) in the region of Novi Pazar, Kosovo Pole, Metohija and the bishopric of Skoplje. A Serbian almanac raises this figure to a million. The evaluation of Hilmi Pasha (1905), who estimated in Macedonia 600,000 Serbs and 170,000 Bulgars among the entire mass of population, is evidently erroneous.

For the vilayet of Skadar (Scutari), Bianchi figured, twenty years ago, 70,000 Serbs.

In the matter of the distribution of the Serbs and the Croats, the Hungarian statistics for 1900 placed in Hungary 188,552 Croats, 434,641 Serbs; in Croatia-Slavonia, 1,478,000 Croats, and 610,909

S.P. Cr. Sb. 161

Serbs, or a total of 1,667,377 Croats and 1,045,550 Serbs, while leaving out the Sokci, the Bunievci and the Krasovani, which the Serbian almanac, of which we have spoken above, assigned to the Serbs. The same almanac assigned to the Serbs the Catholics of Bosnia-Hercegovina (334,000). It also found 100,000 Serbs in Austrian Dalmatia.

According to these Serbian statistics, there are in Europe a maximum of 2,300,000 Croats. But the Croats figure otherwise, and in assigning to themselves the Bosnian, Bunievci, and Krasovani Catholics, they arrive at a total of 2,700,000 for Europe. Since statistics in Croatia and /166/ in Cisleithania make no distinction between the two nationalities, it is impossible to make any positive statement.

The Academician Jagic (1) secured from the patriarchate of

1. Formerly professor at the University of Vienna, corresponding member of the Academie des Inscriptions. For his works see the Journal des Lavants for 1908.

Karlovci official data from which he concluded that the number of Orthodox Serbs of Hungary and Croatia is 1,149,314. This total comes within about 100,000 of being what the Hungarian statistics have indicated.

S.P. Cr. Sb. 163

The increase of the Serbs and the Croats in Hungary, as far as we may judge from the statistics, is taking place in a very unequal manner. It is in Istria that the Croats have the lowest birth rate; they are withdrawing before the Italians. (2) In 1851, they made up 57.36%

2. One must never forget that the official censuses are made up to the benefit of the Italians and consequently are unfavorable to the Croats.

of the population; in 1906, this figure fell to 42.58%. In contrast, the Croats of Dalmatia, who were numbered at 378,676 in 1851, had increased to a total of 562,000 in 1900. They represented 96.1% of the total population a half-century ago. Today they represent 96.6%.

For the decade ending in1890, the increase in Istria was 8.64%; in Dalmatia, 12.58%. If we consider only the national group, we find the Serbo-Croats of Austria /167/ an increase of 10.3% in ten years, or 1.03% per year. This is, after the Poles, the highest rate in the Empire. In Croatia and in Slavonia, the gross increase was 1.04%;

S.P. Sl. 75 162

According to Turkish statistics, in the plain of Kosovo, that is to say in the kazas of Pristina, Vucitrn and Mitrovia, there are 80,000 Mohammedans and 22,000 Orthodox; according to private Serbian statistics there are only 1,956 Serb homes with 14,000 persons. Kancov in 1901 counted at Novi Pazar, Kosovo, and Metokhia, 250,000 Albanians, 100,000 Serbs, and 90,000 Bosnians /169/ who spoke Serbian, while being Mohammedans and enemies of the Serbs.

S.P. Cr. Sb. 161

In the matter of population density, the areas occupied by the Croats and the Serbs are particularly well divided. In Montenegro, it is figured that there are 18 persons per square kilometer, in Bosnia-Hercegovina 30.7, in Dalmatia 46, in Serbia 51.6, in Croatia-Slavonia 56.8, in Istria 69, at Gorica 80, on the seacoast 95. The ratio between the two sexes is particularly interesting. In comparison with other Austrian areas the masculine sex is much more numerous; but the proportions vary according to the areas. Thus for each 1,000 men there are in Dalmatia 976 women, in Istria 933, at Gorica 970, along the seacoast 973, in Serbia 945.6, in Bosnia 893.4, in Montenegro, 882. On the average, throughout the Austrian territory, for every 1,000 men there are 974 women. In Croatia-Slavonia the number is 988, and if we count only the men--leaving out the army--the figure rises to 1,011. Vrbanic gives for 1,000 men 963 women, and he explains the reasons for this ratio. Many more males than females are born here, and during the early part of life there are fewer who die than in the rest of Europe. During the first year the number of deaths is 8.3% for Bulgaria, 21.2% for Croatia, 16.3% for Serbia.

S.P. Cr. Sb. 162

Vrbanic gathered in 1896 very interesting data /170/ on the birth rate of the southern Slavs, notably the Serbo-Croats. It is true that they are based upon anterior facts, but they are still of interest.

He finds 40% of the people married among the Serbo-Croats. Serbia especially presents unusual figures.

According to the statistics of 1900 there are only 25.4% unmarried and 67.7 married; 36% of the men and 57% of the women are married before the age of twenty years. Among the Serbo-Croats of Austria, the unmarried are estimated at 58.6% and married persons only at 35.4%. In Croatia-Slavonia, in 1900, above the age of fifteen, 30% of the men were unmarried, and 22.7 of the women, and 63.7% and 64.5% were married. In Serbia, the number of births is 44.45

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1: Niederle--124 E-5 1911 E/C Slavic Peoples E/C
Bulgaria E E1

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In Asia Minor, the Bulgar colonies are found principally in the outskirts of Bruss (now Bursa), a portion in a whole group of communes about the little city of Mikhailich (now Karacabey), another portion, around Kodjebunar*, Suiout*, Kobash, Toibelen*, Novo Selo*, Mandra*, Khaladjebair*, and Kilik*. There are also a few communes, occupied especially by shepherds, on the seashore and about Kyzdervent*, not far from Scutari (Skadar). Kantchov* counts here about twenty Bulgarian communes.

In recent times American statistics also attest to the presence of Bulgar immigrants; but they are mixed with the Serbs in such a way that it is difficult to arrive at correct totals. There should be about 50,000. Valjavec estimates them at 4,000, but this total is obviously too low.

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S 37. Statistics.--In view of the fact that the exact number /200/ of Slavs in Turkey proper is not known, it is very difficult to give absolutely exact statistics for the Bulgars. One can only make guesses and, for the balance, refer to the official statistics of the realm which unfortunately are very brief.

At the end of the year 1900 the total strength of the Bulgars should be broken up as follows:

Bulgaria proper (according to the census of 31 December 1900)	2,885,379
Turkish Rumelia, Albania, Constantinople, Asia Minor	600,000
Macedonia (according to Kanchov)	1,200,000
Rumania with the Dobrudja	180,000
Other countries	50,000
Total	4,915,379

In Bulgaria there were, according to the latest statistics, 2,684,735 Bulgars and 20,664 Pomaks; let us not forget that the Bulgarian statistics combine mother tongue and national group. In Rumania, the official statistics do not recognize the native Bulgars; they consider them to be Rumanians and list separately only 7,810 Bulgars as foreign subjects. As we have mentioned above, Weigand estimates the natives at 50,000; Kanchov figures the number of Bulgars in the Dobrudja at 40,000, Ishirkov at 30,000. In Hungary there were

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in 1900 about 12,000 (according to V. Cintula). In 1891 the statistics numbered them at /201/ 23,000; but it confused other Slavs with the Bulgars, for example the Serbs of Krasso.

In America, Valjavec figured on 4,000 Bulgars, but obviously this is too few, for in the most recent statistics the Bulgars are always placed with the Serbs. We have seen that in Russia statistics for 1897 enumerated 172,659.

It is in Turkey that estimates are most difficult. For Macedonia I have followed the figures of Kanchov, in regard to his opinion upon the Macedonian problem.

Cvijic has estimated the number of Slavs in the vilayets of Kosovo, of Salonica, and of Bitolj to be 1,300,000 (450,000; 500,000; 340,000). Brankov and Skopalski have figured on 1,172,000 Bulgars; in Turkish Rumelia I have counted the Pomaks among the Bulgars. In the vilayet of Adrianople, Mach estimated the number of Bulgars at 370,000 of the Orthodox religion and 115,000 of the Mohammedan religion.

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According to a census conducted by Hilmi Pasha and reported by M. Rene Pinon (of which the results are far from being exact), there were in the vilayet of Kosovo 164,476 Patriarchists, 184,912 Exarchists (1), 420,388 Mohammedans; in the vilayet of Bitolj, 309,759 Greek

1. Spiritual subjects of the Bulgarian Exarch of Constantinople, otherwise Bulgars.

Patriarchists, /202/ 11,301 Rumanians, 8,461 Serbs, 178,527 Exarchists, 509,307 Mohammedans; in the vilayet of Salonica, 311,982 Greek Patriarchists, 24,377 Rumanians, 244,723 Exarchists, 531,431 Mohammedans. For these three vilayets, Monsieur Pinon, accepting the old statistics of certain districts, gave a total of 3,267,265 souls, of whom 1,795,359 were Mohammedans and only about 600,000 Bulgarian Exarchists. He counted 850,000 Greek, Rumanian, and Serbian Patriarchists; but of this number the Serbs make up only a very insignificant total.

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Other statistical data, for well known reasons, can be applied only to the Bulgars of the Kingdom. This is the only country which provides statistical data. We shall study them here on the basis of the work of Vrbanic, who goes back to the census of 1888.

work of Vrbanic, who goes back to the census of 1888.

He[1] presents the following results:

Among the Bulgars the number of men is 1,000 for every 965 women; the males show an excess of births of 54.2%; the ratio between single persons to married persons is for men, 53%; for women 41.9% (4.4% widowers). The birth rate is 36.36 per 1,000; it is below that of the Serbs; on the contrary, the death rate is less than among these, only 18. (compare the figures given above in Section 31). In Bulgaria very few infants die during the first year. They have the lowest infant mortality of any among the South-Slavs /203/ (8.3% only, against 15.4% in Dalmatia, 16.3% in Serbia, 21.2% in Croatia). As a result of this peculiarity, the coefficient of the excess of births over deaths is, if Jirecek is to be believed, as favorable as in Serbia, it represents 1.83. For the years 1881-1887, Sarafov found an increase of 1.85 (during this period there were born 100 boys for 89.7 girls); for the period 1890-1900, the coefficient was, it seems, slightly less. More recently, Iurkevich suggested the figure of 1.5 for the north of Bulgaria and of 1.2 for the south.

According to Popov, the population density is 38.8 inhabitants per square kilometer.

From the religious viewpoint the Bulgars belong to the Eastern Orthodox Church. They have a church of their own whose head, called The Exarch, lives at Orta-koi (now Ivailovgrad) near Constantinople. Along with the Orthodox majority, one finds two dissident groups. The first of these is the Catholic Bulgars, or Paulitians (Pavlikiani). They speak the eastern dialect and live in the districts of Nikopol, of Svishtov, in seven villages in the outskirts of Plovdiv (Philippopolis). There is also a Catholic community at Berdavski Geran, near Byala Slatina, and another, that of Gostilia, near Oryakhovo (district of Vratsa). All of them originated in the region of Plovdiv or Philippopolis, which was formerly their center. They formerly composed a whole series of communities between Plovdiv and /204/ Nikopol. It is from these that there came the colonies of Bulgars who settled in Hungary (Vinga, Besenov), and who are Catholics.

Another rather sizeable section is composed of the Bulgars who, under Turkish domination, embraced Islam. They are called Pomaks.

[1] [i.e. Vrbanic, op. cit. 116, p. 125--Analyst]

1: Niederle--134 E-5 . 1911 FK Slavic Peoples E16
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For these reasons I have, as may be seen above, and on the map which accompanies this book, assigned the Slavs of Macedonia to the Bulgars, while recognizing that there are in Old Serbia a majority of families who claim to belong to the Serbian nation.

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3). Moreover, it is certain that this question of deciding whether Macedonia is Serbian or Bulgarian cannot be resolved by secondary linguistic and ethnographic indications, /216/ for example the custom of celebrating the festival called Slava (1), but by other

1. Anannual festival during which the word slava "glory" is frequently repeated, which gives it its name. Translator.

factors, such as historical tradition, ecclesiastical jurisdiction, political ideas and tendencies. But, even from this viewpoint, Macedonia is not tranquil; it is the scene of incessant agitation. Such agitation is carried on by means of political propaganda, by money, through the school, and through the church by both Bulgar and Serb. At the point to which all of these efforts are concentrated they may make of the least conscientious individual a Serb or a Bulgar, despite the dealect which he speaks. All of these factors continue to operate and they will not stop while Macedonia and Old Serbia are outside of the direct control of either Serbia or Bulgaria. The State which may be the first to occupy the region for a long period will be the first one to give it a character.

Today Macedonia is Bulgarian; but it is still a question of power and of the future, a question whether it will always remain Bulgarian, or will be Serbianized in part. The natural solution would be for Old Serbia to be assigned to the Serbs and Macedonia to the Bulgars. The relations of these two peoples would then be placed in order and their national development assured. But will such a political and national solution be arrived at for the Macedonian problem? It seems very doubtful.

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SUMMARY

Total Figures for the Slavs.

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S 40. ---For the year 1900 I have estimated the total figure for the Slavs at 137 or 138 million. After having revised my estimates in 1908, I arrived at a figure of 139 million, the details of which are

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as follows:

Russians	approx.	94,000,000
Poles	"	20,000,000
Sorbs of Lusatia	"	150,000
Czechs and Slovaks	"	9,800,000
Slovenes	"	1,500,000
Serbo-Croats	"	8,550,000
Bulgars	"	5,000,000
Total	1900.	139,000,000

This total is only an estimated figure, for, as has been seen for each nation individually, one can very rarely give an absolute guarantee for the number of Slavs subjects, especially in the Balkan peninsula, and also in Germany and in Austro-Hungary. The figures for the colonists settled outside of Europe is entirely a matter of conjecture.

/218/ As a matter of comparison, I recall that Langhans in 1900 figured the total number of Germans in the entire world to be 85 million; in 1904, Henoch, 82 million (of whom 69,663,000 were in Europe, 11,600,000 in America), a total lower than that of the Russians alone. Professor Florinskii of Kyev, at the close of the year 1906, arrived at a total of 148,521,000. If we take my figures as a base, and add to them a yearly increase of 1.4%, we shall obtain for the year 1910 a total of 158 to 159 million.

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4: Cross L-5 (no date) 1948 E16 Slavs E16

I

p. 1

The Primitive Slavs

121 The object of this study is to provide a fairly detailed account of the Slavs from their first appearance in history to their emergence in modern times as a group of nations akin in race and language, but diversified by the cultural and political influences to which they have been exposed.

• [161] Numerically the Slavs are the largest linguistic group in
131 Europe, including some two hundred million people. Located
175* in the eastern section of the European Continent, they were long remote from the civilization which grew up on the northern shore of the Mediterranean, and thus were late in assuming an active political role. In early medieval times their lack of organization made them an easy prey to nations of higher material culture and more intense political aspirations; consequently the hostility between German and Slav is a historical factor of long standing. The geographical situation of the Slavs not only set them as a natural bulwark against nomadic invaders from Asia, but also exposed them to Asiatic cultural influences and to the infusion of alien blood. Their very numbers and their remote habitations retarded their cultural advance, as did also the domination of the unenlightened mass by an intelligent minority touched in varying degree by foreign
186 civilizations. Hence the absence of any pervasive tradition of
175* native culture has repeatedly prevented the development of

4: Cross L-5 (no date) 1948 E16 Slavs E16

It was to this district, centering about the city of Czernowitz, that many Polish officials and soldiers withdrew to escape German and Russian pursuit when Poland was invaded in 1939.

The Western Slavic group includes the Poles, the Czechs (or Bohemians) and Moravians, the Slovaks, and two Slavic islands in German territory: the Kashubs, who live on the Baltic coast northwest of Danzig, probably not over two hundred thousand in number, and a considerably smaller number of Sorbs, or Wends, who inhabit Lausitz, or Lusatia, a small area on the upper Spree river northeast of Dresden.

The Southern Slavs are cut off from their northern kindred by the Austrian Germans, the Magyars, and the Romanians, but comprise the Slovenes in the extreme northern part of Yugoslavia; the Serbs and the Croatians, who differ from one another only in slight variations of dialect and by the fact that the Serbs belong to the Greek Orthodox church and use the Cyrillic Script (similar to the Russian), while the Croatians are Catholics and use the Latin alphabet; and the Bulgarians who, though possessing a Slavic national language, represent a complex fusion of racial and linguistic stocks.

In view of the numerous and violent migratory movements which took place in northern Europe both before the Christian era and during the first few centuries after it began, the Slavs are hardly likely to have occupied their present extensive territory during their whole recorded history. On the contrary, their migrations cover a range almost as vast as those of their Germanic neighbors, and the location of their primitive habitat constitutes a problem which has long engaged students of Slavic history and linguistics.

The earliest native tradition dealing with Slavic origins is contained in the so-called Russian *Primary Chronicle,* a compilation completely extant only in two fourteenth-century texts, but which reproduce with considerable accuracy a work composed by a monk of Kiev about the end of the eleventh century. Here we read:

6: Mousset H-4 (no date) 1950 E16 Slavic Peoples E16

Chapter One

SLAVISM MENACES THE WEST

178 THE collapse of Germany inaugurated a revolutionary era in Europe. In the political domain, it was the prelude to transfers of strength whose full consequences cannot yet be gauged, although we can say definitely that it is the Slavs—and primarily the Russians—who will benefit by them.

[62] In this connection, the war has simply hastened a process to which a relentless impulse had already been given by the demographic rhythm of modern Europe. To-day, out of every three Europeans, one is a Slav. In three-quarters of a century from now, with the differing birth-rates in Western and in Eastern Europe, we shall find this ratio reversed.

563 On the eve of the war, our continent had 454,400,000 [61] inhabitants. The Slavs numbered 145,072,000, distributed as follows: Poland, 27,181,000; Czechoslovakia, 13,611,000; Yugoslavia, 12,017,000; Bulgaria (a Slavicised rather than a Slav country), 6,080,000; Great Russia, 55,548,000; Little Russia, 27,664,000; White Russia, 4,204,000.[1] It should be mentioned, in passing, that Russia, which common opinion (by metonymy) considers as the 'Slav country' *par excellence*, is on the contrary the only one which, within its State frontiers, includes at least an equal proportion of inhabitants of other races. For this reason it is also, whatever its political structure, the country where the national problem is at least easily reducible to a concept of ethnical homogeneity. It is as well not to forget this.

As far as any biological factor can do so, this prospect of demographic superiority in Europe gives stability and solidity to the political advantages which the Slavonic world may derive from the collapse of its age-long enemy—Germanism.

563 We shall use the term 'Slavonic world' or 'Slavonic com-829 munity', rather than 'Slavonic race'. It was at the time when science was abandoning its convictions regarding race-discrimina-

[61] [1] Between 1930 and 1939 the population of Russia rose from 158 to 192 million, i.e. an annual increase of 3,700,000 persons—which constitutes a world record.

6; Mousset H-4 (no date) 1950 E16 Slavic Peoples E16

Needless to say, the masses of the populace saw in these absurdities nothing but a blind submission to Germany. In August, 1944, the Germans physically occupied the country. The Government was reorganised; Stephen Tiso, President of the Bratislava Court of Appeal, replaced Tuka as President of the Council. His first act was to have recourse to the Germans to put an end to the increasingly threatening activity of the Partisans. On September 13 a National Council was formed which sent a message of fidelity to Benes. The latter replied, 'The Czechs and the Slovaks will give the State a new form, based on absolute equality of rights and on a spirit of democracy and fraternity'.

* * *

Croatia presents, from the historical point of view, a quite different personality. She prides herself on having safeguarded her juridical individuality through a thousand years, under régimes of personal union and under the rule of foreign sovereigns. The clique which, thanks to the collapse of the Yugoslav State, took the power into their own hands and proclaimed the independence of the country on April 10, 1941, was composed of revolutionaries, most of them *émigrés*, grouped since 1929 in the *Oustachi* (insurgent) organisations, by Ante Pavelich, who revived the Croatian Law Party dissolved in 1918, and was the instigator (with Italian and Magyar accomplices) of the crime which led to the death of King Alexander and of Louis Barthou.

The new 'Independent State of Croatia' (a term calculated to imply that the Croatian State had existed without independence) was represented by the crown of King Zvonimir, who died in 1089—a feature borrowed from the constitutional *mystique* of Hungary, which personifies in the Holy Crown of Saint Stephen the union of people and monarchy.[1]

The ideology of the new régime was reduced to negative elements—a struggle against Orthodoxy, Liberalism, Democracy, Freemasonry, Judaism, and Bolshevism, hitherto combined, according to the official propaganda, 'under the false geographical label of Yugoslavism'. It thus claimed to renew the tradition

[1] The new Kingdom of Croatia had a population of 7,080,000 inhabitants, as follows: Croatia, 5,000,000, Serbs, 1,500,000, Hungarians, 70,000, and Slovenes, 37,000. It covered an area of 71,958 square miles.

6: Mousset H-4 (no date) 1950 E16 Slavic Peoples E16

186* 162 'How many do we number? In Poland, there is only one single nation, the Polish nation, if we ignore the artificially "inspired" separation of the Kachoube branch, and the Hitler-invented "nation" of the Gourals; in Bulgaria, one single nation also, the Bulgarian; in Czechoslovakia two, the Czechs and the Slovaks. In U.S.S.R. three, Russians, Ukrainians and White Russians; in Yugoslavia five, Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Montenegrins and Macedonians. There exists, too, a Lusatian nation. In all, thirteen Slavonic nations'.

186* •161 And the *Zycie Slowanskie* (Slav Life) attempted a numerical estimate of this force:—

'The events of the Second World War have, of necessity, brought about displacements on such a large scale that an estimate based both on the pre-war census and on the theory of probability is liable to prove quite inaccurate. However, simply as a rough guide, we may work on the following table:—

1. Russians	100,000,000
2. Ukrainians	41,000,000
3. Poles	25,000,000
4. White Russians	10,000,000
5. Czechs	8,000,000
6. Bulgars	6,000,000
7. Serbs	5,500,000
8. Croats	4,000,000
9. Slovaks	3,000,000
10. Slovenes	1,500,000
11. Macedonians	750,000
12. Montenegrins	400,000
13. Lusatians	200,000

In all about 205 millions'.

186* 648 During this period the anthology of Slav solidarity was enriched with a number of striking official speeches, broadcast declarations, and editorials. Inter-Slav relations were organised on the basis of mutual aid pacts, such as those of March 19, 1946, between Belgrade and Warsaw, of the following May 10 between Belgrade and Prague (completed by both economic and cultural agreements) and that of March 7, 1947, between Prague and Warsaw.

eee Solidarity between Slavs in Europe and those in America—